

STANLEY

**How to
use
Special
Purpose
Planes**



STANLEY

Special Purpose **PLANES**

In all types of woodworking whether it is cabinet making, model making, pattern making or carpentry we are confronted with the careful fitting or cutting of wood to meet innumerable situations that involve certain basic cuts.

The special purpose planes are designed to help this need, or perhaps to make final finishing cuts where machines have first been used to rough out the waste stock.

The cutting of a rabbet with or across the grain, the routing of sunken or depressed surfaces or trimming the inside edge of a groove can be accurately and conveniently accomplished with these hand planes.

The combination plane, Stanley #45 shown on the last page, will make all types of rabbet cuts and all sizes of grooves or dados. A separate booklet is available that explains the use of this interesting plane.

The plane irons or cutters of all of these planes are sharpened similar to a plane iron of a bench plane. This information is fully covered and illustrated in the Stanley Tool Guide described on the back cover and offered at 25c per copy postpaid.

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STANLEY DUPLEX RABBIT PLANE No. 78

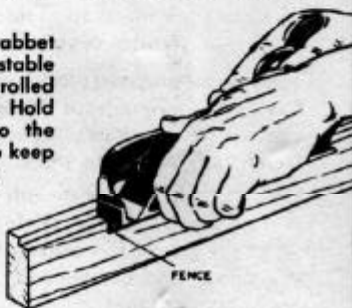


No. 78, 8" long, 1½" cutter

This is a general all purpose plane for cutting or trimming rabbets with or across the grain. It has two seats for the plane iron: one for regular work

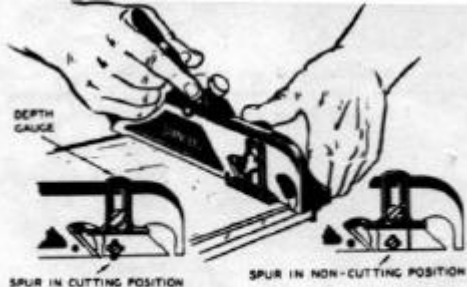
and the other for bull nose work for working close into corners. Fitted with a spur and removable depth gauge. The adjustable fence can be used on either side of the plane. When used in the rear seat the blade is adjustable endwise. Japanned finish with nickel plated trimmings.

Cutting a rabbit guided by the adjustable fence with depth controlled by a depth gauge. Hold the plane square to the surface of the work to keep the shoulder square to the bottom of the rabbit and parallel to the face side.

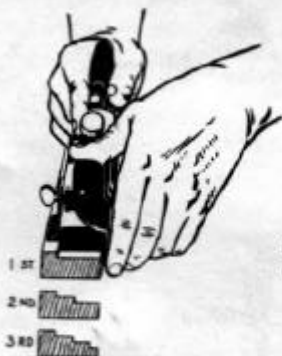


A stopped rabbit is cut with the plane iron in the bull nose or forward position. A small notch about ¾" long is cut out first with a chisel to the finish line permitting the shaving to be cut off at this notch.





Cutting a rabbet across the grain. A spur is adjusted to a cutting position to score the grain of the wood ahead of the plane iron to stop splintering of the shoulder. A small chamfer cut with a chisel the width and depth of the rabbet at the end of the cut will eliminate splitting. (See similar illustration for No. 90 plane)



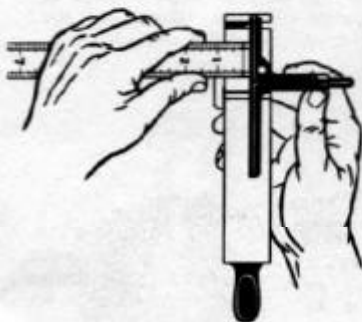
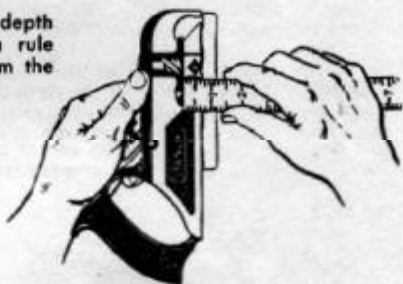
Cut a series of rabbets in the order shown.

Sighting and adjusting plane iron for a uniform thin even shaving. In the bull nose position loosen the lever cap screw slightly and tap or push the plane iron to a proper position. In the rear position loosen lever cap screw also. An adjusting lever is provided for thickness of



shaving. Tap plane iron on side to adjust cutting edge parallel to bottom of plane. Sight cutting edge as shown and tighten lever cap screw.

Set the depth gauge with a rule measuring from the cutting edge.



Set the fence with a rule. The corner of the plane iron should be in alignment with the side of the plane. The fence can be used on either side but the depth gauge and spur are on one side only.

STANLEY RABBET PLANES

Nos. 190, 191 and 192



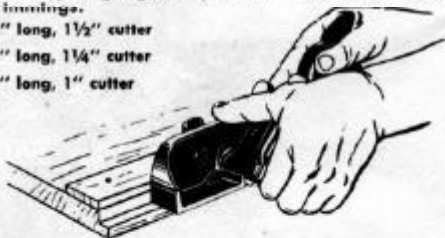
Modified planes for cutting or trimming a rabbet when guided by a shoulder or guiding strip or batten.

These planes are flat on both sides and can be used either right or left hand. Fitted with a spur and a detachable depth gauge. Japanned finish with nickel plated trimmings.

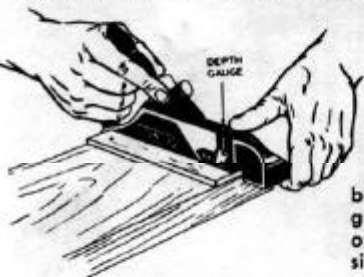
No. 190, 8" long, 1½" cutter

No. 191, 8" long, 1¼" cutter

No. 192, 8" long, 1" cutter

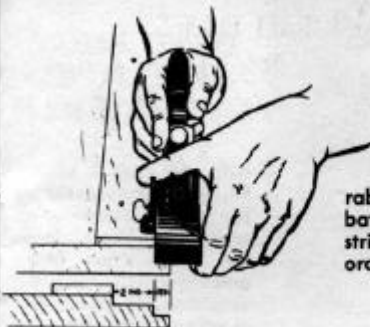


Cutting a rabbet guided by a batten or strip nailed in position for the desired width of the cut. The depth gauge controls the depth of the cut. Hold the plane square to the surface of the work.



Cutting a rabbet across the grain, guided by a batten or strip nailed in position for the desired width of cut. A spur

is adjusted to a cutting position to score the grain of the wood ahead of the plane iron to stop splintering of the shoulder.



A series of rabbet cuts with a batten or nailed on strip are cut in the order shown.

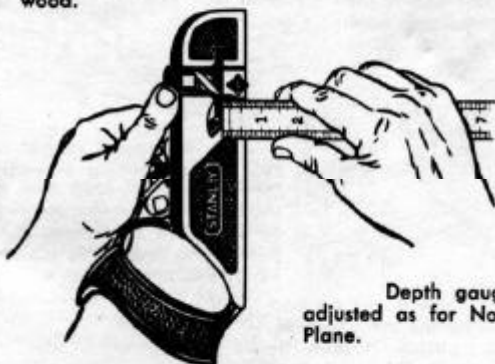
Cutting edge projects too high at left corner.



Cutting edge properly adjusted parallel to bottom.



Sighting and adjusting plane iron for a uniform even thin shaving. Loosen the lever cap screw slightly and tap or push the plane iron to a proper position. Tighten lever cap screw and test on a piece of scrap wood.



Depth gauge is adjusted as for No. 78 Plane.

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CABINET MAKERS' RABBET PLANES Nos. 90, 92, 93 and 75

Bull nose feature of No. 90 is especially designed for cutting close to an obstruction. These planes are ideal when fitting and trimming rabbeted shoulders for splices and mortises, and for any fine rabbet work on cabinets, patterns, etc., where accuracy is essential. Sides and bottom are machine ground square to one another so plane will lie flat on either side. They can be used either right or left hand. Adjustable throat opening. Blades can be adjusted for thickness of shaving.

inets, patterns, etc., where accuracy is essential. Sides and bottom are machine ground square to one another so plane will lie flat on either side. They can be used either right or left hand. Adjustable throat opening. Blades can be adjusted for thickness of shaving.



- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| No. 90, 4" long, 1" cutter | } nickel plated |
| No. 92, 5½" long, ¾" cutter | |
| No. 93, 6½" long, 1" cutter | |
| No. 75, 4½" long, 1-1/16" cutter, japanned | |
- (Somewhat similar in design to No. 90)

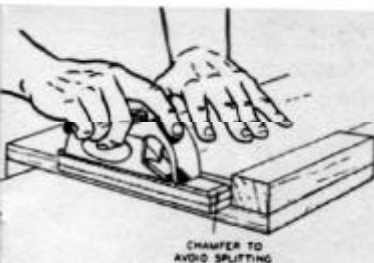
Cutting a rabbet guided by a batten or nailed on strip. A gauged line is used as a guide to control depth.



A stopped rabbet is cut by first cutting a small notch about ¾" long with a chisel to the finish line gauged on the edge as shown. This permits the shaving to be cut off at this notch.

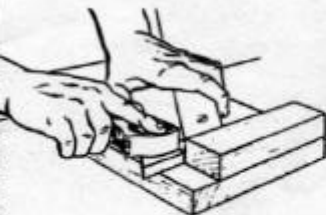
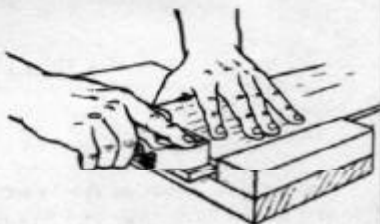


Cutting a stopped chamfer by the same method. Gauge pencil lines for accuracy.



Cutting a rabbet across the grain with work held against a bench hook. A saw has been used to cut the shoulder to the gauged line. The far end of the cut has been beveled with a chisel to the gauged line to prevent splitting.

Slightly trimming the shoulder of a tenon while held against a bench hook.



Slightly trimming the shoulder of a mitre lap joint while held against a bench hook.

Lever cap clamping screw should be loosened to ease the adjustment of the plane iron and tightened to secure plane iron after adjustment.



Cabinet Makers' Rabbet Planes

(continued)

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Adjusting plane iron and sighting along bottom to have plane iron extend evenly for a thin uniform shaving. The corner of the cutting edge of the plane iron should be in alignment with the side of the plane that will contact the work.



Throat adjusting screw controls the throat opening for coarse or fine work.

STANLEY**STANLEY BENCH
RABBIT
PLANE****No. 10½**

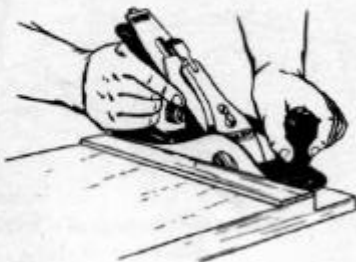
No. 10½,
9" long,
2½" cutter

A bench type rabbit plane particularly designed for cutting or smoothing large wide rabbeted surfaces, etc. Especially recommended for heavy rabbit cuts in making large patterns or models. Double iron and "Bailey" adjustments. Rosewood handle and knob.

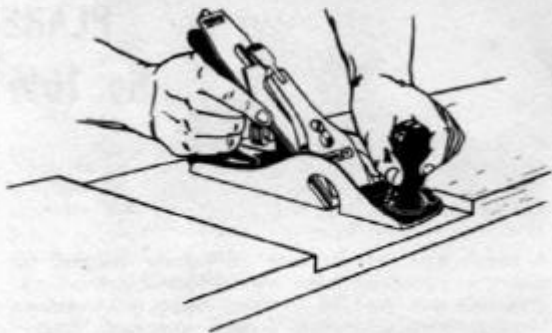


Cutting a wide rabbet guided by a batten or strip nailed in position for the desired width of cut.

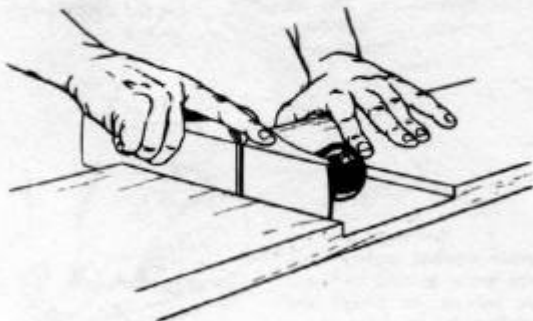
Cutting a wide rabbet across the grain guided by a batten or strip nailed in position for the desired width of cut. The shoulder is first cut with a saw.



Stanley Bench Rabbet Plane No. 10½ (continued)



Planing a large recessed surface. This plane can also be used for planing the large cheeks of tenons or lap joints.



Trimming the shoulder of a large recess or notch.

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STANLEY SIDE RABBIT PLANE No. 79



No. 79, 5½" long, ⅓" cutters

Right and left hand side rabbit plane for side rabbeting in trimming dados, mouldings and grooves of all kinds. Handy for trimming or paring off sharp corners. Easily fits into a pocket. Has bull nose feature to cut close to an obstruction. Sides and bottom ground to insure accuracy. Equipped with a full length depth gauge. Nickel plated.



Cutting a shaving to widen groove of a tongue and groove joint. Plane can be used in opposite direction also by using plane iron at opposite end, to plane smooth with the grain when necessary.

Cutting a shaving to widen a stopped groove using a bull nose setting of nose piece. A small notch ¼" wide is cut with a chisel next to the end of the groove so shavings will cut off at this notch.



Illustration showing nose piece in regular position and the bull nose position.

The thumb screw bears against lever to permit adjustment or clamping of blade. Check the position of plane iron on a scrap piece of wood until it is set for a thin shaving. Draw back the other plane iron not being used.



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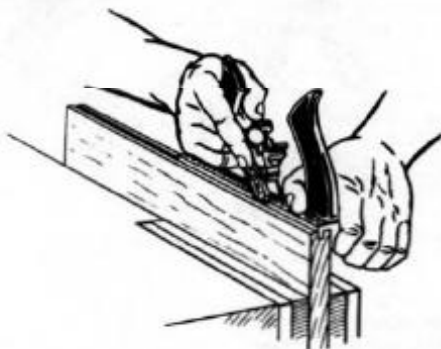
STANLEY DOUBLE END TONGUE and GROOVE MATCH PLANE No. 148



No. 148 Cuts $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Groove, on boards $\frac{3}{4}$ "
to 1"

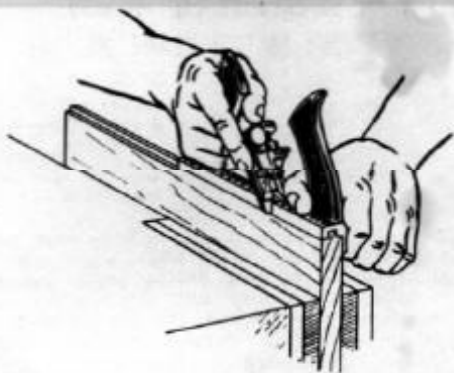
Centers on $\frac{3}{8}$ " 9"
long. $\frac{1}{4}$ " and match-
ing cutter. Nickel plated.

This plane cuts a tongue in the edge of one board and a groove in the edge of another; when put together the tongue and groove match and the face surfaces of the boards are aligned. The position of both tongue and groove, and their distance from the face surface, is governed by a fence. This fence is so designed that the location of the groove, from the side of the fence will match when cutting the tongue from the opposite side of the fence, by reversing the plane end for end. Equipped with a plow cutter and a matching cutter both governed by one permanent fence. The matching cutter is designed to cut a tongue on boards up to one inch thick. The fence is always used against the face side of the board in making both cuts.

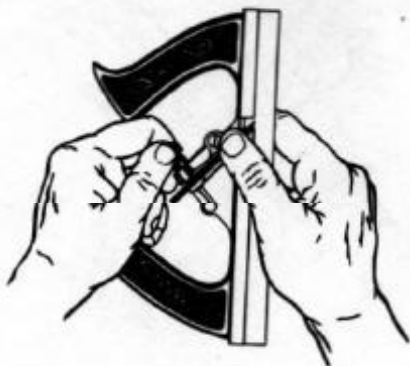


Cutting a groove for a tongue and groove joint.

Stanley Double End Tongue and Groove Match Plane No. 148



Cutting a tongue for a tongue and groove joint. In this illustration the plane has been turned around end for end after cutting the groove.



Lever Cap clamping screw being loosened. Adjust plane iron to take a thin shaving while it is held tight against body of plane. Sight along bottom to check setting and then tighten lever cap clamping screw.

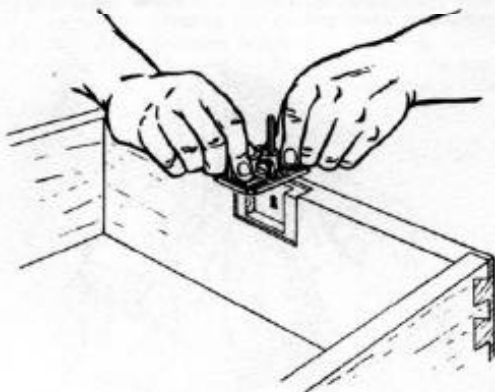
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STANLEY ROUTER PLANE No. 271



No. 271, $\frac{1}{4}$ " cutter,
3 in. long

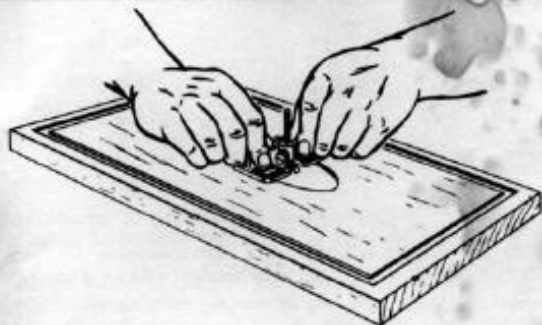
Useful for very narrow work such as inlay work, cutting dados for shelves, letting in lock plates, etc. Can be used for either regular or bull nose work. Nickel plated.



Example of planing mortised surfaces cut out for a drawer lock. This plane is also useful for routing recesses for strike plates and small hinges.

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Stanley Router Plane No. 271
(continued)



Planing the bottom of a small recess for an inlay. Also used for planing the bottoms of small dados or grooves.

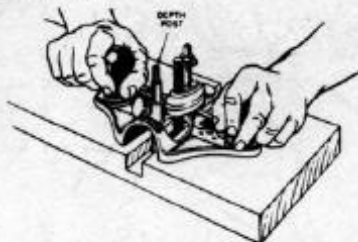


Set the cutter for a thin shaving. Lower the cutter for successive easy cuts and finally set the cutter with a rule for the correct depth. The cutter can be located in either of two positions to suit all needs.

STANLEY**STANLEY ROUTER PLANE No. 71****No. 71****7½ in. long****¼", ½" and V cutters**

An all purpose Router Plane for planing or smoothing the bottom of grooves or most any depressed surface parallel to the surface of the work.

A wooden bottom of any size can be fastened to the plane bottom for planing or routing the depressed surface of large openings. ¼ in., ½ in., and a "V" or smoothing cutter are furnished with each Plane. The cutters can be held on the front of the cutter post for regular work or on the back for bull nose work. Cutters graduated on shank in 16ths for one inch to make depth adjustments more readily. A fence is furnished with one side designed to follow a straight surface with the reverse side for concave or convex surfaces. Also equipped with a depth post and shoe. Nickel plated. Hardwood knobs.

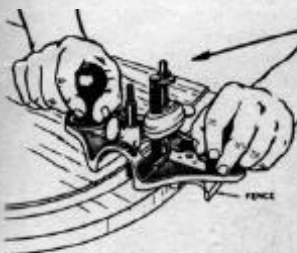
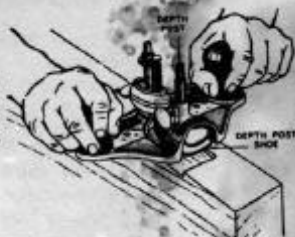


Planing the bottom surface of a dado cut to uniform depth. A dado can be made by sawing the shoulders first and roughing out the waste wood before planing to the desired depth. The depth post shown can be used to control the size of the chip or cut and to stop splitting ahead of the cutter. Wide depressed areas can be smoothed by attaching a piece of plywood to the bottom of the plane with screws in the holes provided, to increase the span or width of the bottom.



The cutter adjusting nut will raise or lower the cutter when the collar clamp thumb screw is loosened. Cutters are graduated on the shank to make depth adjustments easily. Tighten collar clamp thumb screw to secure cutter.

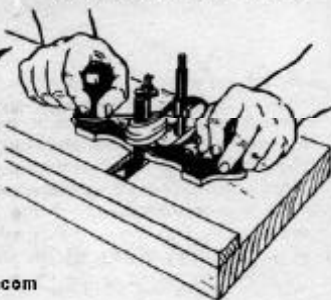
Cutting a recess on narrow stock with depth post shoe attached to close the throat for a better bearing.



Routing a curved groove guided by the curved end of the fence which is attached to the bottom. The straight end of the fence is used for straight cuts.

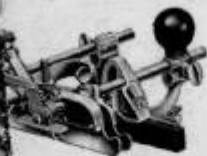
Before using the plane, shoulders are cut with a chisel or gouge while straight cuts, where possible, are cut with a saw.

Planing a dado with cutter in bull nose position to work close up to an obstruction or a difficult stopped corner.



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COMBINATION PLANE No. 45

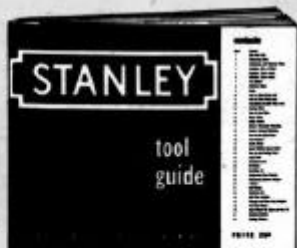


Seven planes combined in one. With the cutters furnished, the "Forty-Five" can be used for beading, center beading, plow, dado and rabbet cuts, tongue and groove, sash work and slitting. Equipped with spurs for use when cutting across the grain. Metal parts nickel plated. Handle, knob and fence are rosewood. Packed with 23 cutters and instruction booklet.

"STANLEY TOOL GUIDE"

40 pages
on the Use
and Care
of Tools

➡
**25c
per
Copy**



Belongs on every home workbench! Includes 38 charts showing correct use and care of all the common wood-working tools, 7 charts on frequently used metalworking tools and 3 charts showing wood joints and cuts. More than 200 illustrations—a minimum of words. Pages are 8½" x 11" perforated and punched to fit a three-ring notebook.

STANLEY TOOLS

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New Britain, Connecticut

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